CLEER CREEK, SHELBY CO., Ky. November 6, 1848.

think it would not be unprofitable, to oc thisk it would not be space in your columns in a portion of a subject, concerning which sension or a subject, concerning which is classes ought to be fully informed: I Subject of Slavery. The discussion wheel would be appropriate at this time. ed on calling a Convention to revise natitation; and it is probable, that instruper least amendment in several particulars.

set by far the most important question, likely is against in the convention, is, whether the a shall be so modified as to secure ale removal of slavery from our State? at the fature prosperily and happiness of our place, is the State at large, is most deeply conper in an enlightened and proper disposition the persion, above all others. And as the as near, when every man will be called and most important exercise of the right of which is to model and give shape to our of petitical parties, and endeavor to be fully for the discharge of the high trust, pared in our hands, for the common good epresent and future generations. Let us it, that our wisest and best men are placed the Convention; let us freely commune with ath other, as to the measures which are proper the laid sefore them and urged upon their at-Miss. for the common interest and prosperity

the a patient examination of this subject, I meramoral of slavery from the State. And

flam not wholly mistaken, the conviction mis extensively among our citizens, that the om of slavery is founded in wrong; that its estractes in society are evil, in many importhe prosperity of the State. It is an offence to the prospective of the bright of the an offence of by the influence of established habit, and force of circumstances. These circummore, it is acknowledged, in a community pley the institution has taken root, and fixed pell apon the body politic, do greatly palliate use of moral wrong; but, if we rightly page, they are, after all, unable to satisfy the us of an enlightened public sentiment, in valoral point of view.

ad not design, however, at present, to dispast any length the moral aspects of this ques-But having said thus much, to prevent oprehension, I must say further, me canno get the abolition cant about the moral turpiwho of slave holding, in our circumstances; nev plas, we cannot but view the system as forted in a stupendous wrong, done by our occiders, of this and other nations, to the Afcon race; and for which we doubt not a severe nucl retribution is treasured up in Heaven's muce, for the perpetrators. But we leave to the administration of Him, who will do right, the time, manner and measure of this retribuas And we will come to a more practical riew of our own responsibility in this matter. By the wrong, of which we have spoken, a miss is established among us, and now runs through every ramification of society, which is rious character to both master and slave; and shall ce say it is of no concern to us to rectily this wrong Can we shield ourselves from eshility by the plea, that we did not ensize the people? I think not. Suppose a man he tiles among thieves, who have robbed him, alien him to perish; and, with the "priest and levit." we were to "pass on the other side." seald the plea, that we did not rob or disable han, exenorate us from the obligation to relieve Its proceedings are unimportant. and saist him? But, especially, how would this pira look in the mouth of the relatives, friends, and heirs of those who had done the find deed, when given as a reason for leaving the sended man to his fate? The practical moral question is this—not, who is guilty of the wrong by which this evil results, but, in the personne of God, happening to pass by at the cast help is needed, are we not under obligations in the personne of God, happening to pass by at the cast help is needed, are we not under obligations and the nearest results? Any man, the close became dull, and prices tended downward. The quotations stood for fair Orienna idd; middling 3id; fair Upland and Mobile 3id; middling 3id. The sales of the week embraced 35,000 bales. Cotton has decilined id.

Cotton has decilined id.

The money market was cosy and Cossols sold at 36g to 34s. Yellow 34s 6d to 34s. Yellow 34s 6d.

The money market was cosy and Cossols sold at 36g to 36d. tions to afford the necessary relief? Any man, when himself is not concerned, can see, that the Semeritan only, and not the priest or Levite, the man that fell among thieves.
And were it possible for us to contemplate the

regiments of correct principle, from the same alvastageous position, in telation to slavery, I could not, but it would be equally plain, that or shiration to attempt to remove the evil, stick if exists. The permanent and substanha prosperity of any people must rest on the lessef a sound and enlightened morality. What er, e right, in the long run, even in this world, genertly determines what is best. The question, tried by the rules of a sound and enlightened mershity, will most assuredly result in the contucky to attempt, with the least practicable deby armprements for the final removal of this estitation. And what we regard as the demand of correct, moral principle is, in this case, as per cent."

If you should deem it proper to publish this communication, probably others may follow from the same source. A YEOMAN.

From the Louisville Democrat. To the Voters of Jefferson County. it was at harvest time of the present year, that the wish was expressed to occupy a seat,

as one of your delegates in the convention which it was then evident the people of Ken-luxy intended to call, "to re-adopt, amend or mange the Constitution," And, about that time, the amendments thought to be necessary. were published in the Louisville papers over the Some friends say they have not seen it-so wis have, say the plan for ridding the State

of steery is impracticable, whilst others say a will be too slow in accomplishing that ob-Intending, at convenient seasons, to meet you fate to face, to declare my opinions, (a pleasure

tow denied me by other pressing engagements) it is deemed advisable again, succinctly, to reiterale my views apon this important topic, that all may have time for reflection, to compare opinions, and be enabled to cast their votes ad-It is a settled conviction that both races

would be materially benefited by a separation.
That, whilst they are together, it is better for the sepose to be slaves. Therefore, emancipates the ball of the proposition wheels are the serviced unless attended ten should not be permitted unless atten with previous for removal from amongst us.

That it is the duty of the whiter (they being the whiters of their own acts as well as of those for self-

LATER PROM EUROPE.

Accounts from Berlin to October 28, state that

The meeting of Parliament had been postponed Ireland.

France.

which was supported by 86 votes and opposed by 538. The mission of the Constitution will be completed before the middle of the week, and the onstitution will there be proclaimed. Vienna.

enna, (a true naritive of them can only be obtain ed by the papers by mail.)

stand against the Government, were put down by BRENE.-Bishop Marilly had been arrested for

A Democratic Congress was sitting at Berlin Liverpool Markets.

Haring's Circular.

London, November 4.—Cotton was in active demand in the early past of the week at an advance of jd to jd; the market again became dull with a downward tembercy, but the Harik of England having on Thursday reduced her minimum rate of interest to 3 per cent, prices have partly recovered. The market closed, on the 3d, steadily, at an advance of jd; fair Orleans ijd; middling 3j; fair upland and Mobile 3jd; middling 3jd. The sales of the week were 3i, 180 baies. Speculaturs have taken soid as follows: 16,550 Orleans at \$250 jd. American descriptions soid as follows: 16,550 Orleans at \$250 jd. The total stock of cotton in port is 511,000 bales against 10,150 to the same time last year. Corn is quiet and prices are a shade lower, indicating that the decrease in the potato crop is not on thefinerease. Western from is quoted at 22s 6d to 30s; Son 27s per bid; 5000 sweet Ballimore and Philadelphia soid yesterday at 22s; wheat 7s to 7s 6d per 70 lbs. The duty is now 7s per quiter on wheat and 30s per bid on flour. The money market is easy. American stocks are in considerable demand this week for U. S. 6's, chiefly for new at 97s per cent for inscriptions with interest from 1st of July and 95 per cent for bonds without coupsus, due 1st of January next. Pennsylvania 72 66 per cent, Massachusett's 93 to 95 per cent. Maryland 66s to 67s per cent.

New YORK, Nov. 20, 8 P. M. On Sunday morning four fires occurred, which consumed 20 houses including Murphy's stables with 154 horses and 25 omnibuses, which were burned. The loss is reported to be \$200,000.

A negro by the name of Saunden was shot dead by a young man on the wharf, by the name of Black, who gave himself up to the officers. The eaune for his shooting the negro, was that he had been following him with a drawn knife. The ne goo was a man of bad character.

Santa Anna Outwitted. correspondent in Cubs:

On Priday night last a man was discovered in the premises of General Santa Anna, carrring away a box belonging to one of the General'sservants. The fellow was captured, and the owner of the best was for taking his prisoner to the cage; but Santa Anna proposed that he should be secured for the night, and in the morning he could be lodged in the hands of the authorities. The box was therefore taken away from him, and at the suggestion of the General, he was well tied to a tree in such a manner that there was no doubt of his security. The General seemed, however, to have some doubts, for he got up more than once during the night, to satisfy hanself that the fellow was safe. About two o'clock he again left his bed to have another look at his prisoner, bet his bird had flown, and what was more surprising, he had taken away the box with him. How the thief managed to loose himself, and make his way into the very place wherein the property he had first stolen was placed, after being taken away from him, no one can tell. No intelligence has been as yet heard of the thief or the stolen property.

The nise the duity of the whiter (they being hearhiers of their own acts as well as of those of he agrees) to qualify the negrore for self-powers, by giving them a moral and religions stanting, and then to remove them to a casely to be bought and paid for by the whites as five to be bought and paid for by the whites as five to be been lost by the carelesaness of defendants. In 1846, the defendants shipped on two flatbosts, at the negroes; anything short of this war deet about 2000, bolts, flour. The boats were destined for New Orleans, and after receiving their freight, proceeds on towards their accounts to the floating bound and after the dailors born of sizes mothers on and after the class at twenty-ine years of age and the feature at twenty-ine. The owners of such persons to pay neither State or county fax upon them, but in lieu thereof, to give them a reasonably har for apprentices; and, after they attain sufficient size to be inseful, pay a small sum, say far of the dollars, annually, to the court doing out banks, which, with accraing interest, and such apprentices; and, after they attain sufficient size to be inseful, pay a small sum, say far of the dollars, annually, to the court doing out banks, which, with accraing interest, and previous the limits of the United States, and life applied in removing said liberated persons when the life to board. As a spiring the means of gaming a subsistance in their hands to be in no case forced to represent the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching for the p

Late accounts from Yucatan, by a vessel strived being the weight of the interior, and cook with them a piece of artiflery. They received pay in advance, and were in high spirits. Good pay, bounty land, e.c., is said, the Indians are in mortal fear. Trade is exceedingly who is elected to Congress, in the Marks on the Island, who is elected to Congress, in the Marks on the Island, the Indians are in mortal fear. Trade is exceedingly dull at the ports of Yucatan. It is said that Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, the Indians are in mortal fear. Trade is exceedingly dull at the ports of Yucatan. It is said that Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, who is elected to Congress, in the Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, that the Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, that the Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, the Vork, by 1,500 majority, and James G. the Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, the Vork, by 1,500 majority, and James G. the Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, the Vork, by 1,500 majority, and James G. the Bacslar, which is still held by the Indians, the Vork, by 1,500 majority, and James G. the Bacslar, which is small, and that the town can be approached by sea without suspicion.—N. O. Evc.

Mer., 14th, Mer., 14th, Balletin.

A statement is going the rounds of the Easter opers that there will be an immigration of fifty usund persons from Kentucky this year to Calrnia. We know of nothing to justify the statenent that there will be any considerable amount of emigration from Kentucky this year, to say no thing of fifty thousand persons. That there are many things acting injuriously upon the interests of white labor in Kentucky, is undoubtedly true; out, we do not believe that this great and important element of Kentucky prosperity is going to leave the field of battle, just at the moment when the great battle is to commence, in favor of re-deening the State from everything that has hitherto blighted its advancement. The times are pro pitious of good to Kentucky, and every one who owes tealty to her is bound now to remain and assist her through the struggle for a new constitu-

But there will, undoubtedly, be a good deal of travelling from the West and South to California in the spring; many will go on trading expeditions and others to look at the new Eldorado, and for the sake of such we publish the following remarks from the New York Express, with a quotation from the Arkansas Democrat. Those interested in these things will find some things in the following quotations worth enquiring into:- Morning

Conrier.

ROUTS TO CALIFORNIA.—The distance from the head of steamboat navigation on the Arkansas to Santa Fe, it is asserted in the Arkansas Democrat, is less by about three I sundred miles, than from Independence to Santa Fe. From the opening of the spring in the latitude of the Southarn route, caravans are enabled to start a month or six weeks earlier than on the Northern route. The route runs mainly between the forks of the Canadian, on the dividing ridge, which is as level as could be desired, and abounds with springs the entire distance. Cattle for transportation, and subsistence of all kinds, it is said, can be purchased at the rendezvous on the Arkansas more readily, and on better terms than at Independence. The Democrat, to these inducements, adds, that it is known that drovers and others often come from Missouri into the ceunties bordering on the Askansas, for the purpose of purchasing cattle and supplies to sell to the emigrants and traders at the rendezvous at Independence. The Indians have extended their settlements westward to such a distance that emigrants can supply themselves with corn, bref and other supplies for eight or ten days travel fin the route after leaving the point of rendezvous. "A company is now organizing at Fort Smith, who design starting for California in April next; and as it is expected that a detachment of the U. S. soldiers will leave at the same time for Santa Fe, and perhaps California, a good opportunity is presented for emigrants who rendezvous at that place, to avail themselves, through a portion of the route, if not through the entire distance, of the protection which this armed escort will afford."

GENTLEMEN; During the last twelve months I have, through your columns and in pamphlet form, published many statements and estimates relative to our peculiar advantages for manufacturing coarse cotton goods at the coal beds on the lower Ohio. These have been widely copied and special pains have been taken to place them before the manufacturers of the East.

As far as I know, not a single estimate has been denied; in truth, they have, in almost every nstance, been less favorable to us than the facts would justify. I now make the following statement and challenge denial:

A mill of 10,000 spindles, making No. 14 cot-

A mill of 10,000 spindles, making No. 14 cotton sheetings, and using the "ring and traveler" spindle, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military as unextinguishable.

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A mill of 10,000 spindles, making No. 14 cotton sheetings, and using the "ring and traveler" spindle, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military and using the "ring and traveler" spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements, will yearly turn out five military spindles, and other improved machinery and arrangemements. Switzerland.

The peasants of Fribourg who took a decided tand against the Government, were put down by

We can lay down the cotton at our mill at

134 cents per pound less than its cost at Lowell; and the cost of bringing the cloth from Lowell to us will amount to at least 1/2 cent per yard; from 1/2 to 1/4 cent per yard is the usual and fair

The saving in our power and fuel will be a least equal to the difference in cost of coal at the two positions; say 17 cents a bushel. In these three items alone, we have these advantages (equal to profits) over the Lowell, or Eastern mills

In carriage and charges on the cotton Difference in power, or coal 11,900 00

steam, water, gas, and fire, and furniture down to the brooms and office stools; in short, make a complete and independent establishment and put it in perfect working order at a cost less than \$220,000.

I state, further, that, if skilled labor, at the outset, is preferred, the best operatives can at once be had from the East, and at Eastern conce be had from the East, and at Eastern concerns and under contract for 12 most. Possition of the bridge without any pay whatever, but that during the time of the building I might sleep in the Gardens, and if the bridge should succeed, it slfould be called "Remington's Bridge."

I lodged in an old lion's cage, not strong enough for a lion, but by putting some straw on the floor, held me very well, and indeed was

prices, and under contract for 12 mos. Possi-bly the traveling expenses of the first comers would have to be paid by the employers, but this would be less than the yearly saving in the cost

of board here. All this is fact, and not theory or conjecture Let any responsible company be organised and agree to adopt the Lowell policy and code of morals, and select a convenient and healthy site on the northern bank of the Ohio, and at a distance from a city, and I will, if desired, obtain for them competent and responsible contractors who will do all that I have stated.

As for unusual difficulties and disadvantages there are none; not one can be named that a Lowell child would not laugh at. Nov. 18, 1848.

Life and Literature in Arkansas.

The Fort Smith Herald of October 18, grave ly records the following remarkable incidents On Friday morning last, a scene was enacted at the Academy in this place, which we are bound to chronicle as a matter of history connected with this town, as follows:—One of Mr. Stedman's sons, a small boy, complained to his parents of having been ill-treated in some way by Mrs. Sabiae, teacher of the smaller scholars, and sister of the Principal, Mr. M. A. Lyade. On the morning above mentioned, about the our when school is taken in, Mr. and Mrs Stedman proceeded to the Academy; the former went into the larger room, where the Principal was engaged, and the latter went into the room where the infant school is taught, and immedi-ately drew out from under her shawl a cowhide and gave Mrs. Sabine, who did not expect any such design, several stripes with it about the body and neck, which caused great alarm and confusion among the scholars. The lady with the cowhide, however, was taken away, and peace was soon restored in the school. In the afternoon of the same day, Mrs. Sted-man was arrested and brought before Justice Pearson, and fined fifty dollars and costs of suit

and held to bail to keep the peace. We under-to the civil Court. Mister Johnny O'Connor, a man of no honor, went out with Miss Brady, a nice little lady, and treated to brandy, and sponge cake and candy, and more things so dainty, and kisses so plenty. But at length the sad fellow, grew awfully mellow; and as he was walking and kissing, and talking, with pretty Miss Brady, the nice little lady, a purse full of rhine (I wish it was mine, oh!) he whipped from her pocket and cleared like a rocket. But soon he was taken white tracks he was making, and lodgings

Suffering and Triumph of an American. We find the following remarkable narrative of he sufferings, perseverance, and final success of rare American genius, in Hunt's Merchants' died a few days since in New York. The wri-

STAFFORD, ENGLAND, Aug. 15, 1848. My DEAR Sin:-I should have written soon er, but that I had nothing pleasant to say. I reached London on the 1st of January, 1847, without money or friends, which was just the thing I desired when I left America, and just the thing, I assure you, I will never desire again. commenced operations at once, on the sup-position that, in this overgrown city, I would at least enlist one man. But Englishmen are not

hose who slept in the same horrid den as myself, were wretched street-beggars, the very deanest of them literally alive with all manner of creeping things.

But I was no beggar. I never begged, no ever asked a favor of any man since I came to England. Ask George Bancroft, who I called apon two or three times, if ever I asked the slightest favor, or even presumed upon the letter you gave me to him. I did write him a note, asking him to come and witness the triumph of opening the bridge at the Gardens, and delivered the note at his own house myself; and although Prince Albert come I never the second of the note at his own house myself; and although Prince Albert come I never the second of the note at his own house myself; and although Prince Albert come I never the second of the note at his own house myself; and although Prince Albert come I never the second of the note that the note is the new the note that the note is the new though Prince Albert came, I never got even a reply to my note. If Bancroft had come, and been the man to have only recognised me in my rags as I was, it would have saved me much subsequent suffering. I will not believe that Baucroft ever saw my note, for his deportment

my feelings to write, nor pain your kind heart to read the incidents of those ninety days. My head turned grey, and I must have died but for the Jews, who did give me one shilling down for my acknowledgement for £10 on demand. These wicked robberies have amounted to several hundred pounds, every penny of which I have had to pay subsequently; for since my sucread, but knows my address. It cost me £10 to obtain the shilling with which I paid my admitance into the Royal Zoological Gardens, where succeeded, after much mortification, in getting he ghost of a model made of the bridge. The nodel although a bad one, astonished everybody Every engineer of celebrity in London was call-ed in to decide whether it was practicable to hrow it across the lake. Four or five of them at the final decision, declared that the model be fore them was passing strange, but that it could not be carried to a much greater length than the

ngth of the model. This was the point of life or death with me. was standing amidst men of the supposed greatest talents as civil engineers that the world could produce, and the point decided against me. pects—clothes I had none—yet, standing over this model, did I battle with those men. Every stone in "coursed rubble" or "rough ashlar," conviction. The effect on these men was like stone ware-house, and twenty-five boarding houses of brick or stone, and then fill the mill to have believed under the circumstances.

> enough for a lion, but by putting some straw on the floor, held me very well, and indeed was a greater luxury than I had had for many onths. The carpenters that worked on the bridge sometimes gave me part of their dinner. On this I lived, and was comparatively happy. It was a little novel, however, to see a man in rags directing gentlemanly-looking head car-penters. The bridge triumphed, and the cost was £8, and was the greatest hit ever made in London. The money made by it is astonishingly great, thousands and tens of thousands he has done all fully that he promised to do—that was, to call it "Remington's Bridge."—

housands of cards were left for me at th all parts of the kingdom. But with all my due bills in the hands of the hell-born Jews, of course

all parts of the kingdom. But with all my due bills in the hands of the hell-born Jews, of course I had to slope, and came down to Stafford.

I first built the mill, which is the most popular patent ever taken in England. The coffee pot, and many other small patents take exceedingly well. The drainage of Tixall meadows, is the greatest triumph I have yet had in England. The carriage bridge for Earl Talbot is a most majestic and wonderfully beautiful thing.—Dukes, marquises, earls, lords, &c., and their ladies are coming to see it from all parts. I have now more orders for bridges from the aristocracy than I can execute in ten years, if I would do them. Indeed, I have been so much among the aristocracy of late, that what with high living, being so sudden a transition from starving. I have been compelled to go through a course of medicine, and am just now convalencent. Of medicine, and am just now convalencent. Of course, anything once built preclades the possibility of taking a patent in England, but its merits and value are beyond all calculation.

A permanent, beautiful, and steady bridge may be thrown across a rivor half a mile wide, out of the reach of floods, and without anything touching the water at a most inconsiderable expense. The American patent is well secured at home, I know. I shall continue to build a few home, I know. I shall continue to build a few as wor heard of any ladians on the route.

down—down—down—to where the knives, forks, and plates, are chained to the table, for fear they should be stolen.

I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. REMINGTON.

The Open's Distiounty Among the novelties at the Fair of the linemed and wife to be in no case forced to the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first of April, and will the other is free. The child-has on the first liberated to be hired for the purpose of giving warming to approaching the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and will be completed by the first of April, and the approaching the close of the purpose of giving warming to approaching the season, and will be completed by the first of April, and the april in the provision made to ederate every hid in the provision made to ederate every one, in particular, attracts

PORK HOUSE LIGHTED WITH Gas.—We found Mr. Wm. Neff's pork house lighted with gas last evening, in every department, up stairs and down. This is the first instance in Cincinnati, and is a great improvement, as the cleaving, cutting and all branches are carried on with nearly the same facility, as by day-light.—Cin. Gas.

The Richmond Enquirer says that recent and extensive discoveries of deposites of gold have

been made in Louisa county. It says: "A late discovery on the land of Mr. Boxley, conducted by Messrs. Rawlins & Fisher, is said to surpass the mines of South America. The place is called 'Ally Cooper's' about two miles South West of the North branch of the Pamunkey River. Mr. Rawlins, the lucky finder, was ed in a small pan, in a few hours, (not exceeding seven) between three and four hundred per nyweights, (94 cents to the dwt.) Mr. F. has also discovered a very rich mine at Tinder's with the prospect of an extensive deposite or

"The mine of Mr. T. B. Harris, wrought by Mr. G. W. Fisher, continues to yield richly, and a few hands are collecting from 100 to 175 dol-lars per day. A few days since we saw a large bar of gold, weighing about 500 dwt., from the White Walnut Mine, said to be exceedingly

Autiquity of the Ether Principle. Nothing so effectual or convenint as ether or chloroform for obliterating sensibility to pain was known prior to their application; but the princi-ple was known, and more or less successfully applied as far back as the middle ages. A pupil applied as far back as the middle ages. A pupil of Hugo Lucca, called Theodorio, mentions, in his book on Surgery, written in the 13th century, a confection, to be prepared by surgeons, called "Sporific Confection, to be used by surgeons." The recipe was reproduced in 1538, and published by Canappe, in his "Book of Guidance" on the occasion of the performance of some surgical operation. "Some surgeons," says Canappe, "give their patients seporiferous medicines, which put them asleep so that they may cines, which put them asleep so that they may not feel the incisions—as opium, henbane, man-dgrave, lettuce, &c., they dip a sponge into hem, dry it, and when they want to use it, noisten it with warm water, and hold it under the patients nose till he falls asleep, and then they perform the operation. They afterwards rouse him by holding to his nostrils another

sponge dipped in vinegar." It is clear, there-fore, that our predecessors had a shrewd notion of the powerful effect produced by certain inha-The Western Telegraph Company. This Company chartered by the State of Maryland, was on Saturday last permanently organized by the election of the following officers: John F. Pickell, President; Thomas J. McKaig; Treasurer; Howard Kennedy, Secretary and Superintendent. The lines of this company extend from Baltimore to Wheeling with branch lines from Washington City to Frederick, and Brownsville, Pa., to Pittsburgh. At Wheeling it will connect with a line to New Orleans via Mayaville and Louisville, Ky., &c., and at Pittsburgh with lines running north to leveland, Ohio, and thence westward along the Lake Shores. By this it will be seen how extensive the lines are and how quickly Baltitimore will be in connection with the entire West, South-west and South.—Balt. Sun.

The Mines-Discovery of Cont.

We learn that the hands at the lead mines, t the Kellogg diggings, are all busily engaged in raising the ore, the deposits of which seem to be nethaustible. Discoveries of many new leads have lately been made. In "prospecting" for lead, about six miles north-east of the main diggings, a few days since, a bed of fine coal was struck a few feet from the ground. At the last accounts the shaft had been sunk some distance in the coal, and it was thought that the bed would prove to be very thick and extend over a large area.—Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat. Important from Vepozucia

A letter from Laguayra via St. Thomas, re eived by a merchant of the city, says, that the

writer is happy to state that there is every prospect of a settlement of the existing troul Venezuela, and a consequent prospect of a re-vival of trade. The writer does not state how try is to be brought to a close, but he speaks in very confident terms of a peaceful result, and we hope it may be so .- Boston Traveler.

Appears to have given much satisfaction to the friends of General Case in Detroit, by the manner in which he has executed that gentleman's bust. The Daily Advertiser—good Whig authority—speaks in very high terms of the work, both as a likeness, and as a piece of sculpture. - Cin. Gaz.

The construction of the railroads and canals that connect us with the East, now save the West a vast sum in the cost of transporting our wheat one way, and of course goods the other way. How much more would the West save by consuming the wheat and fabricating the good at home and thus saving the whole cost of trans pertation !- Journal.

A new kind of life preserver has been brought forward in New York, the inventors of which, claim for it the following advantages:

A person wearing one of these life preserver can carry from fifty to one hundred pounds in addition to their person, and float four persons in the water, without sinking, and can take no other position on the water, except with the head and shoulders entirely above the water. The entire person, save the face, is enclosed by an India rubber dress, parts of which are in-fluted, enabling the wearer to float in an erect, or sleep in a reclining posture, or with paddles, which are attached, propel himself at the rate of three miles per hour. His person is kept entirely dry, and the heat of his body so retained that he is warm and comfortable, when floating on the water in cold weather.

The Hon. J. W. Davis, U. S. commi China, arrived at Macao, August 15, in the U. S. sloop of war Plymouth.

There has been quite an excitement in Nev York recently, in consequence of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a beautiful young ladynamed Marietta Smith. She was last seen in the streets on her way home, and all exertions to find a trace of her have been fruitless. Her friends have no idea as to who her abductors can be.

er's banner of the 2d inst., has the following: We hear our planters complaining much that their cane thus far yields but little sugar, though the quality is far better than that of last year's crop. It is rarely the case that more than a hogshead to the acre has been made—some have ground thirty acres and have made but fifteen or twenty hogsheads. The weather has thus far been but warm for sugar making, but from appearances our cool, autummal air is about settling down upon us to remain a while

We take the following from the Corps

The following is an extract from a letter receive d in Cincinnati, from a gentleman in Wooster

"Our town is in great excitement.
"It will be recollected that the Bank was rob hed here some time since, of a large sum in gold (\$11,608.) No trace has been since obtained of the perpetrators, until last night, when the culprit was detected, who proves to be Julius Moore, for inerly a respectable young man. The whole of the money was recovered except \$1330, that had been upent. He was put under bail for trial at court, for \$400 only, and as may be inferred, made his escape, the same evening, to parts unknown." dated 14th inst:

Hon. Garnet Duncan, of the Louisville Dis

COAL BOATS.—A large number passed our city during the past 24 hours. The water is not yet sufficiently high for the large sized boats to go out in safety. Three single boats sunk yesterday, just above the Monongahela bridge, in deep water; three others sunk at Lowery, a few miles below town.—Pitts. Com. Jour., 16th.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-The market has been unusually active ring the week in the way of shipments, but in actu sales we hear of but comparatively light transacti prices of nearly all the commodities of trade remain; ty much unchanged. The grossry business is only active to the retail trade. Large holders are realizing but few transactions, and prices remain dull. The stocks an receipts of Coffee are ample and keep prices down. Re-ceipts of new Sugar and Molasses are beginning to arrive, and as the markets South are duil, together with their being good stocks of the old crops left on hand, has me pricesdull with a drooping tendency. The present crop of Sugar, however, is estimated to be small, which we tend to maintain the prevailing rates unless the comp tition of Island Sugars in the spring overstock the maket. Holders of Baggir g and Rope manifest more disp attion to sell then heretofore, though prices remain banged. In Hemp there is cochange, with but little loing. The Plour market had assumed during the weel a tendency to advance, as the stocks have been very materially reduced by shipments to New Orleans am New York. The foreign news by the Acadin, however eing of an unfavorable tendency to breadstuffs, and howing a decline of about a six-pence on the prices per he last steamer caused the market to become dull again The market for grain has undergone no change th week, and transactions have been light. The Tobacco-market is well maintained with an increasing impriry GEO. SCARBOROCCH, Owensboro, Ky Produce is also in fair demand. Provisions are dul We hear of large sales of hogs for slaughter at improve rates, and remark that operations are heavy. The number of hogs slaughtered at two establishments have ex

ceded 8000 head. The weather at the close of last week, was warm an ainy; since then, it has been cool, and we have had reezing nights. On Tuesday morning, before day, quite heavy a fail of snow fell. Last night and to-day the weather was cool and clear. The river during the week ontinued to rise until it attained a height of nearly 7 feet vater in the canal. It is now falling again with 64 feet water in the canal. Preights have further declined, and are now at very favorable rates to shippers, and the ship nexts in consequence have greatly inc EXCHANGE AND MONEY-We notice that severa

of the banks are pursuing a policy of extreme caution in extending their facilities, and loans are limited. The noney market, however, is rather tight, though all good business paper is freely taken at previous rates The banks continue to check on the East and North it I per cent prem. The out door rates range from to 1 per cent prem. Bills on the South are taken by the nks as follows: 60day bills on New Orleans, interest off; 60 days to 4 z orths | per cent dis; 4 months to 6 nonths, I per cent dis; over 6 months, 14 per cent. We note the notes of the Cincinnati banks at par. Ohio State bank and branches, interior and independent Ohio banks, fal percent discount, except the bank of Wooster which is So per cent dis.; and the notes of the Sandusky and Norwalk banks, whichthe brokers are buying at Lin 30 per cent discount,-Indiana notes jul per cent disl'ennessee note; 14a3 per cent discount; Louisiana 4 and at Pittsburgh with lines running north to per centdiscount and Missouri par. Virginia jal percent dis; Pennsylvania 1a2 per cent dis; North and South Carolina 3 per cent disc; Georgia 3 percent dis; Ala nama 5 per cent dis; Mobile 3 per cent dis; Louisville city scrip 5a6 per cent discount.

BAGGING AND ROPE-There is no change in th market, and we confine ourselves to the transactions reported. The stocks are reduced. The sales Thursday last were 120 pieces Bagging and 85 coils ≃ope at 154c. and 7 ic on time, interest added; 206 pcs and 230 coils at 15] and 7je, and 60 per and 66 coils at 15je and 7je. The sales Friday were a few light orders filled at 154 and 74c; and a sale of 827 pcs of bagging at thic on time, with ir erest. During Saturday we heard of sales of 122 per and Coulte at 17te 1217 c on time, interest added; and 215 sieces and 195 coils also at 15 jc and 7 jc. Monday we seard of sales of 75 pieces and 75 coils at 154c and 74c on orders. Since then we hear of sales of 200 coils rope at 7jc; 50 pcs and 50 coils at 15j and 7jc; 130 coils inferior rope at 6 c; and 125 pcs and 130 coils in lots at 15 and 16c; and 7 c on time, with interest. We also quote a sale of 136 pes of bagging at 154c on time. The receipts this week are 1,918 pieces and 2,218 coils. The shipments amount to 2,878 pieces and 2,325 coils. The stocks left on ies in | band are 7,480 pieces and 5,465 toils.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-The inquiry for according to quality. Fair new cotton is offered at Sabje. The receipts this week are 112 bules. Cotton batting from stores is selling at Se. Cotton yarns are selling freely, and we notice fair receipts, though the stocks are still light. We quote a sale at 51, 61, and 71, on the different numbers per dozen.

COAL AND WOOD—We notice a receipt and sale o

wo boat loads of Pittsburgh, consisting af 15,000 bushels at 12c per bushel. At the last dates thirty-two pair of

quality. Retail sales by the bil we quote at 6a5jc.

We quote loaf, clarified, and refined Sugars at 7ja2jc for the different numbers and qualities. Havana sugar in boxes we quote at 6a7j cents. We quote a sale of 185 bags Rio Coffee at 7j cents. We hear of various sales in lots at 7ja7jc; retail sales at 7jc. We quote Have the control of the contro vana, St. Domingo, and Laguara collec at 6125; Java coffee 12a12c. Plantation Molasses is firm at 28c by the quantity, for good qualities. We hear sales at 28c, mostly to go out of the market; Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at Malic ents, according to quality. Cheese air demand. We quote sales in lots at 6x6jc. Re cripts this week 68 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for fail miles; the stock is light. We quote sales at faile GINSENG-We quote a fair demand at 22:91c from GUNNY BAGS.-We hear of no material sales, but

GLASS,-We quote light sales of Pittsburgh manufaared at Siat 50 for 8 by 10 in light lots; country manu ture \$3 25a3 75; sales of 10 by 12 at \$1a5; larger si es ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$4 to \$6 in

ots; sales to the country st a small salvance at retail.-Receipts this week 900 boxes.
TOBACCO-There is a fair activity pre-Tobacco market, and the sales this week have been tolerabiyquarge. Prices of the qualities received are well maintained. The sales at Todd's warehouse this week amount to 72 hhds. The following prices were obtained: Pirsts §3 90, §5 25; seconds §2 75s3 85; common §2

house have amounted to 28 hhds as follows: Firsts, seconds \$2 80a\$3 75, common \$2 26a2 75. VEGETABLES-Demand limited. We hear of sale of 800 bbis of Potatoes for shipment at \$1 packages included. The sales for shipment this session have amounted to 40,721 bbis. Sales of Onions at \$1 30a1 50 per bbl. Sales of Cabbege at 2a2jc for shipment.

WOOL.—We notice a modulate demand from the

country, and we quote sales in grease at 12 at 3c, pulled at 18a20c, tub-washed at 28a20c. WHISKY, dec.—Receipts and mice Thursday last of 103 bbis at 175a175c. No sales Priday. Sales Saturday of 60 bbls at 174c. Receipts and sales yesterday of bbis at 172. No receipts to-day. The receipts this week are 303 bbis. we quote rectified from stores at 17a fric. We hear of sales of new Peach Brandy from the

PROVISIONS AND LAND. The market is bare of mented as yet. We hear that \$8 00 has been refuted for mess Park. We hear of a sale of 2,500 Shoulder out of sait at 2jc. The only sales of 2,000 Shoulders out of sait at 2jc. The only sales of buson reported are light lots of Shoulders at 3c from wagons. We hear of sales of old Lant at 600jc, and a sale of new Lant at 600. But little doing at present. The various park house

are in active operation slaughtering bogs.
OiLS—We quote Lani Oil at \$5000 cts per ga

Caster Oil we quote at \$1 45a\$1 50 per gallon. Linsted Out Statist per gallim.

RAGS-Sales brisk at 2rio, according to quality SALT-Sales of Kanawha have been establish I je, with inspection, in lots and at retail. SEED—We quote Plaxeed at Suscept; and latter ales for shipment at Soc. Mustard Seed at \$2 25c2 00. (cfail sales of Cloverseed at \$1 25c4 50 per bushet; lumothy dull at \$2 70; blue grass clear 75ca \$1.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky.

James S. Raskin, Traveling Agent for Ky.

J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNEFF, Lafayette, Ia. J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va.

C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings. Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. NEEDHAN, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoopen Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Kv. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. Elias Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York P. H. Conant, Smithland, Ky.

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CHRONICLE

Western Literature and Art. EDITED BY F. W. THOMAS & BEN. CASSEDA

PROSPECTUS. The first Number to be issued on the first Saturday

of politics and the mere news of the day, is beginning to be felt in the West. The West needs saffy what has to the East been a serviceable instrument in the su-cess of its people; that is a paper devoted solely to its aat 12c per bushel. At the last dates thirty-two pair of boatshad started from Pittsburgh with coal, but half them had grounded. Retail sales at 16a1Sc delivered. Sales of the Great Western Country, but which shall show up the advantages, social, literary and occommutal that do use questionally exist among us. Attempts toward has have been made herefolders, but invariably at an anomal and analysis from the manufactory at Dc; sales of olied and tarred Conlage, at 16c per lb. Sales of solied and tarred Conlage, at 16c per lb. Sales of Baling Hemp Twine at 11a12je from stores; sacking Twine we quote at 12a20c.

CANDLES—We quote sperm nominal at 37a3Scts; star

Twine at 11a12je from stores; sacking Twine we quote at 25a20c.

CANDLES—We quote sperm nominalat 37a38cts; star candles from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from store, at 22c. Considerable sales of summer mould and present of the manufactory in lots at 21c; from store, at 22c. Considerable sales of summer mould and present of the continue to quote floor bids at 26a36c; whis xy barrels 70a36c; slack hids 90a5; 12j each.

COOPERAGE—The demand is light for the different articles. We continue to quote floor bids at 26a36c; whis xy barrels 70a36c; slack hids 90a5; 12j each.

CORN MEAL—We quote at the mills at \$1.25 per be FEATHERS—We quote as less for shipment at 30a16c; ales from the country at 29c.

FRUITS—The stocks of dried fruits are increasing; all we notice light receipts of foreign. We quote died apples at 50a60c per basilel, dired peaches 50a60cper ba.

Bunch raisins we quote at \$1.90a2.25 per box, according to quality. Prunes are worth from 20 to 22c; Figs for family brands. Provides a provided and the state of affairs, and feeling at 21g13c; Bates 3a10c; S. S. Almonds 16 o 18c; Zante Currants 15a136c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The market continues dull, and since the last foreign news prices have inclined to droop. During the past week the shipments have been the way, and prices were a little stimulated in consequence, but the untavorable tenor of the Acadia's news depressed the market again. We quote sales from stores of \$1.80a 53.00 in 10st—a slight reduction. Retail sales we quote at \$1.45 for family brands. The receipts and we per seed the untavorable tenor of the Acadia's news depressed the market again. We quote sales from stores of \$1.80a 52 for family brands. The receipts this week as a sight reduction. Retail sales we quote at \$1.45 for family brands. The receipts this week as a 11a store of the Acadia's news depressed the market again. We quote sales of one word of the sales Oats in sacks from store of 25c; sales of common Oats from the country at 15a18c. Sales from stores at 28c. FISH—We notice light receipts, and quote sales of No. 3 Mackeret in lots at \$5.75a,\$6; retail sales at \$6.50 per bbl; No. 2 and 1 we quote at \$8.50a,\$12, according to package. Salmon may be quoted at \$15a,\$20 by the barrel, and \$2.a,\$29 by the tierce.

GROCERIES—The only activity prevailing in the Grocery market consists in sales to the setail trade.—Prices are as heretofore with a duli market. We notice receipts this week of 125 hogsheads; 200 barrels; 124 barrels molasses; and 1,010 bags coffee. The receipts molasses; and 1,010 bags coffee. The receipts of rugar and molasses are chiefly of the new crop. We hear of sales New Orleans sugar, in ots, through the week at 4 ja 4 j cents, according to quality. Retail sales by the bbl we quote at 5a5je.

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Aug. 6-1f. L. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PEBLIC. BELIEVING that a well appointed State House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the abile, I propose the fitting up of such an establish-

prints \$3.90, \$5.25; seconds \$2.763.85; common \$2.265. All good common Tebacco commands upprints \$3.00, \$1.265. All good common Tebacco commands upproper two hundred and fifty subscribers. I enter tothe teacher of collections and the subscribers. day upon the task of sometimes in the subsection of the citizens to the subsect.

The establishment will contain 14 spacious and confortably furnished ball rooms. In for gentlemen, and i for ladies. and will present every requisite for

Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Suit, Daub, and Steams The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fall.

The terms of subscription are Tax Bollars for the

As advance payaget is required from the early scribers, they will be suttine to bething once a weether months not ambracal in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred fifty names are secured.

Nay 20,—if. WM. YOUNG

C. B. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

country at 60c per gallon; sales from stores at 65c25c.

Holders of oid Peach are demanding \$1a1 25 per gallon.

Common brandy 25c per gallon; French brandy \$1 25a

April 1, 1848 U

Arrivel of the Acadia Hosrow, Nov. 20. The royal mail steamer Acadia arrived at this port yesterday, and brings Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

every inducement to compel the citizens to sur-render had failed. The water and gas pipes used for the purpose of supplying the city, had been cut off by the troops. Report is current that the Italian difficulty had been settled by the mediation of England and France. Austria retains Lombur-dy, with the new constitution, and withdraws her troops from italy.

ops from Italy.

O'Brien's counsel procured the issue of a writ of error for him, which will have a hearing, and if unfavorable, the question will go before the House of Lords. A similar course has been granted to Meagher, McManus, and O'Donohue. Riots and murders continue, and the country remains very unsettled.

The National Assembly have determined to support the motion to postpone the election of President till February, but Cavaignac is opposed to the proposition. An election will take place on the 10th of December. The success of Napoleon is considered certain.

The last accounts from Europe, left the affairs of Austria in a doubtful condition; but Vienna being bombarded much slaughter may be prevented by a peaceful termination of difficulties. The crisis in Italy is at hand.

The Emperor has made peace with Circassia, it is supposed with the intention of withdrawing the seming convention, to secure the ultimate removal of slavery from the State. And the removal of slavery from the state. On the 2d inst. an extraordinary display of military was exhibited before the Assembly at Paris; the inhabitants of the capital were much agitated. Collisions between the Guarde Mobile and the temperature of the line continue in the parthern Fault. Russia. ops of the line continue in the northern Fauthe 1st inst, and the operatives mingled in the tu-mult pelting the Mobile Guards with stones.— Strong patrols traverse the Fauburgs continually. The meetings of the claus are marked by special Speeches were made in which the population of the departments were menenced, in case Louis Napoleon should be returned. The right of the Napoleon should be returned. The right of the Ministry to rise and maintain their opinions by violence if necessary, was declared amidst loud appliance. At the banquet at Dijon one of the orators pronounced an eulogy on Marst, Robespierre, Collot d'Herbois, and Danton. At the Assembly on the 2d inst., an amendment was proposed by M. Pystt to restore the Droit travail proposition,

> It was rumored that the Imperial Bank of Vienna would be pillaged, and if such should be deter-mined on, it was decided that its notes be declared of no value. Measures were also taken to place the bank vaults under water.
>
> A most frightful condition of affairs exist at Vi-

inciting the peasants to insurrection.

The Sicilian affairs have been settled by the mediation of England and France. Sicily remains a part of the Neapoistan dominions.

Pressia.

of correct, moral principle is, in this case, as strongly demanded by good policy.

We think we are prepared to show, that it is at east as much the interest of the people of Kentacky, to remove this institution, as it is their duty. The system of slavery has trammaniscevery great interest of society, wherever it has existed. But as this communication is perhaps already long emough, I will reserve what I have to say on these topics for another

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22, 8 P. M. A negro by the name of Saunden was shot dead

The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of October 10, relates the following anecdote on the authority of

Magazine for November, addressed to the late Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, the U. S. Senator who

ter is a native of Alabama, and he went to England in January, 1847, to look for the appreciation which he had not found in Washington

An Eaglishman will advance any amount on an absolute certainty, but not one jenny where there is the slightest risk, if he got the whole world by it. I spent the first five months look-ing for this man with unparalleled perseverance and industry, living for less than three pence per day. I am convinced that few persons in London know so much of that incomprehensi-bly large city as myself. But alas! my wardrobe was gone to supply me with wretchedly baked corn bread, on which I lived entirely. siept on straw, for which I paid a half penny per night. I became ragged and filthy, and could to longer go among men of business. Up to this time my spirits never sank, nor did they then; but my sufferings were great. My limbs distorted with rheumatism, induced by cold and exposure—my face and head swelled to most unnatural size with cold and toothache, and

was ever kind. The succeeding three months after the first five, I will not detail, up to the time I commenced to build the bridge. I will not harrow up

This one time alone, were my whole energies gard and faint for want of food-my spirits sunk in sorrow in view of my mournful pros-862.346 41 word I uttered came from my inmost soul, and I state further, that we can build the mill of was big with truth-every argument carried with the very best of machinery, apparatus for succeeded. My agreement with the proprieto steam, water, gas, and fire, and furniture down was, that I should superintend the construction

> crossing it, paying toll, besides being the great attraction to the gardens. Not a publication in London, but what has written largely upon it. Although I have never received a penny, nor never will, for building the bridge, I have no fault to find with Mr. Tyler, the proprietor, for The largest wood-cut, perhaps ever made in the world, is made of the bridge. Every letter of

world, is made of the bridge. Every letter of my name is nearly as large as myself. The bridge to this day is the prominent curiosity of the Gardens. You can't open a paper but you may find "Remington's Bridge."

Soon after it was built, I have frequently seen hundreds of men looking at the large picture of the bridge at the corners of the streets, and envying Remington, when I have stood unknown in the crowd, literally starving. However, the great success of the Bridge gave me some credit with a tailor. I got asnit of clothes and some shirts—a clean shirt. Any shirt was great, but a clean shirt—O God, what a luxury! Thousands of cards were left for me at the Gardens, and men came to see the bridge from

ken, while tracks he was making, and lodgings assigned him, where justice may find him.—
But the maid on the morrow, came forward in sorrow, her little heart heaving, and tears her eyes leaving, and begged that his honor or would pity poor Connor, to which he consected, as Connor repented—when off went the couple, with limbs mighty supple, and left us presuming that maiden so blooming herself to a life of much trouble was dooming; for Johnny in the blockhead, who picked the maid's pocket, when married I'm thinking, will whip her like winking.—Waterford Chronicle.

touching the water at a most inconsiderable expense. The American patent is well secured at home, I know. I shall continue to build a few more bridges of larger and larger spans, and one of them a railroad bridge, in order that I may perfect myself in them, so as to commence fair when I reach America. I have a great many more accounts of my exploits since I came to Stafford, but must defer sending them until next time. I beg you will write me, for now, since a correspondence isopened, I shall be able to tell you something about England. I know it well. I have dined with earls, and from that down—down—to where the knives,